

Pauta Problema 2

a) $\vec{E} \perp \text{superficie} \Rightarrow \vec{E} \parallel \pm d\vec{A}$

Ley de Gauss

0,5 P

$$\oint_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_A E dA = E \int_A dA = EA = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$\vec{E} \parallel \pm d\vec{A}$ $E = \text{const en } A$
(uniforme)

0,5 P

interior $Q_{enc} = 0 \Rightarrow E = 0 \Rightarrow V = \text{const}$

0,5 P 0,5 P

exterior $Q_{enc} = Q \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{A \epsilon_0}$

$$A = 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

0,5 P

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad } V = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} + C$$

0,5 P

por ejemplo $C=0$
usando la
convención que
 $V=0$ en el
infinito.

b)

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} Q \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \quad (1P)$$

$$Q_1 = 4\pi R_1^2 \sigma_1 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\sqrt{101}}{40\pi} \text{ C}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{101} \text{ nC}}}$$

$$Q_2 = 4\pi R_2^2 \sigma_2 = 4\pi \frac{1}{4} 10^{-8} \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10\pi} \text{ C}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{105} \text{ nC}}}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{Q_1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} + \frac{Q_2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2|} \right]$$

↑ (1P) Superposición

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1| = [6^2 + 1^2 + 8^2]^{1/2} \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{101} \text{ m}}}$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2| = [5^2 + 4^2 + 8^2]^{1/2} \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{105} \text{ m}}}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot 2 \text{ nC m}^{-1}$$

$$\approx 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{Vm}}{\text{C}} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C m}^{-1}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{18 \text{ V}}} \quad (1P)$$